

Fiscal/Employer Agent Household Employee Tax Exemption Information

Employees providing domestic or household services, like those employees hired directly by participants or their representatives in programs using a Fiscal/Employer Agent, may be exempt from paying certain federal and state taxes that are normally paid by employers and employees. Employers and employees may be exempt from certain federal and state taxes based on the employee's student status, age, or family relationship with the employer. These exemptions are not optional. If employees and employers qualify for these exemptions, the exemptions must be honored.

The questions below are intended to be asked of a participant's employee to determine tax exemption status.

Tax Exemptions for a Child Employed by his/her own Parent

Are you the child of the employer?

Yes	I am an employee in the participant direction program and my employer is my parent. Employee Date of Birth: _____/_____/_____
No	My employer is not my parent.

If the answer is yes and the child employee is under 21 during the entire tax year, then the employer and employee are both exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare) and the employer is exempt from paying FUTA (Federal Unemployment Tax) on wages paid to this employee. The payments are subject to both FICA and FUTA tax when the employee reaches age 21. The employer may also be exempt from paying State Unemployment Insurance Tax, depending on the rules in the state.

Tax Exemptions for a Spouse Employed by his/her own Spouse

Is the employer your spouse?

Yes	I am an employee in the participant direction program and my employer is my spouse.
No	My employer is not my spouse.

If the answer is yes, then the employer and employee are both exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare) and the employer is exempt from paying FUTA (Federal Unemployment Tax) on wages paid to this employee. The employer may also be exempt from paying State Unemployment Insurance Tax, depending on the rules in the state.

Tax Exemptions for a Parent Employed by his/her own Child

Are you the parent of the employer?

Yes	I am an employee in the participant direction program and my employer is my child.
No	My employer is not my child.

If the answer is yes, then the employer does not owe FUTA taxes. The employer may also be exempt from paying State Unemployment Insurance Tax, depending on the rules in the state. The employer and employee may be exempt from FICA taxes, depending on the answers to the "Additional Questions for Parent Employed by this/her own Child" below.

Additional Questions for Parent Employed by his/her own Child

Answer the questions in this section if you answered "Yes" to the question above.

Do you care for your grandchild or step-grandchild who is living in your son or daughter's home?

Yes	I provide care for my grandchild in my child's home.
No	I do not provide care for my grandchild.

If you answered no, you and your employer are exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare tax). If you answered yes, go on to the next question.

Is your grandchild or step-grandchild under age 18 OR does he/she have a physical or mental condition that requires the personal care of an adult for at least 4 continuous weeks during the calendar quarter in which services are performed?

Yes	That description fits my grandchild or step-grandchild.
No	That description does not fit my grandchild or step-grandchild.

If you answered no, you and your employer are exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare tax). If you answered yes, go on to the next question.

Is your son or daughter (your employer) widowed or divorced (and not remarried), or living with a spouse who has a mental or physical condition which prohibits the spouse from caring for your grandchild for at least 4 continuous weeks during the calendar quarter in which services are performed?

Yes
No

That description fits my son or daughter (my employer).

That description does not fit my son or daughter (my employer).

If you answered no, you and your employer are exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare tax). If you answered yes, FICA must be paid by you and your employer.

If the employee answered "no" to any of the above "Additional Questions for Parent Employed by their own Child", then the employer and employee are both exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare)

If the employee answered "yes" to all of the above "Additional Questions for Parent Employed by their own Child", FICA (Social Security and Medicare) is due for both the employer and employee for wages paid to this employee. However the employer is still exempt from FUTA taxes, and may also be exempt from paying State Unemployment Insurance Tax, depending on the rules in the state.

Tax Exemptions for Foreign Students in the US for the Purpose of Providing Domestic Services

Are you a non-resident alien temporarily in the United States on an F-1, J-1, M-1, or Q-1 visa admitted to the US for the purpose of providing domestic services?

Yes
No

If the answer is yes, then the employer and employee are both exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare) and the employer is exempt from paying FUTA (Federal Unemployment Tax) on wages paid to this employee. The employer may also be exempt from paying State Unemployment Insurance Tax, depending on the rules in the state.

Tax Exemption for Employees under the Age of 18

Are you under the age of 18, or will turn 18 in this calendar/tax year?

Yes	I am under the age of 18 or will turn 18 this year. Employee Date of Birth: _____/_____/_____
No	No. I am not a under the age of 18.

If you answered yes, go on to the next question.

If the answer is no, then the employer and employee are not exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare). If yes, go to the next question.

Is this job or performing household services your principal occupation? If you are a student, check "No".

Yes	This job or performing household services is my principal occupation and I am NOT a student.
No	No. I am a student or this is not my principal occupation.

If the answer is no, then the employer and employee are both exempt from paying FICA (Social Security and Medicare). The employer may also be exempt from paying State Unemployment Insurance Tax, depending on the rules in the state.